

# Western Reserve Chronicle.

VOL. 45, NO. 42.

WARREN, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 9331.

## Poetry.

### Such Is Life.

Checked as the school boy's apron,  
Varied as the Highland plaid;  
Fifful as the whims of baby,  
Ranging oft from pleased to sad;  
Tresch'rous as the smiles of maiden,  
Coaxing ever but to pain;  
Dazzling as the gems of heaven,  
Lurking in the vaulted plain;  
Such is life.

Dotted as the verdant meadow,  
With the daisies scattered there;  
Witching as the pranks of childhood,  
Hiding faults with cunning air;  
Transient as the pearly dew-drop,  
Nestling in the rose bud's breast;  
Cold and tearless as the coffin,  
Where the broken-hearted rest;  
Such is life.

Bright and sunny for a moment;  
Dark and cloudy for an hour;  
Hopes contending; doubts victorious;  
Conquests made, and triumphs o'er;  
Trials sore, the heartstrings rending;  
Heavenly balm, poured out to save;  
Up and down forever blending,  
From the cradle to the grave;  
Such is life.

Innocent, pure, and holy,  
As the young hearts first love is;  
Terrible and dark, and madd'ning  
As the felon's burden lies;  
Charming still, though fleet and vap'ry,  
As the mist around us east,  
Sad and dreary, light and cheery,  
Till the shroud holds all at last;  
Such is life.

### Oil-less.

Some of our friends who have bored for oil,  
and found none, may feel like singing after the  
following fashion:

Where art thou,  
My dry hole? On the river's shore  
The spring pole lies, all useless now;  
The heavy auger beats no more;  
And must a well of so great cost  
Be given up and wholly lost?  
'Tis awful when you get no oil,  
Among the unsuccessful race  
To stand upon this Greasiness soil,  
And find your lease is out of place;  
For what is left the bored one here?  
For Grease a wish, for Grease a tear.  
Must we but wish for wells more blest?  
Must we but weep? There's land to lease—  
Earth render back from out thy breast  
A remnant of thy filthy grease?  
If not three hundred, grant but three  
Barrels of oil a day to me!  
What! silent still? and silent all?  
Ah not the rushing of the gas  
Sounds like a distant torrent's fall,  
And answers bore a head you Aas,  
A few feet more! You miss the stuff,  
Because you don't go deep enough.

### Jefferson Davis.—A few interesting Unpublished facts Exemplifying his Cowardice and Treason.

It has been repeatedly announced that  
Jefferson Davis will command the South-  
ern Sepoys in person, in the campaign now  
commencing. I hope he will lead the way  
on their first battle field, for I mean to be  
there myself. But I very much doubt  
whether Mr. Davis has the courage to ex-  
pose himself to the peculiar risks—not of  
immediate death, but of capture—which  
he would incur in that position. Some of  
"our boys" are bound to "have his car-  
cass" alive, if it cost a thousand of their  
lives.

By the way, if Jefferson Davis should  
lead the Secession army in person, it is to  
be hoped that his memory (or courage)  
won't fail him, as it did at the battle of  
Buena Vista, when he omitted to give the  
third and essential command to throw his  
regiment into solid square: "By the right  
and left of flank battalions! To the color,  
march!" The consequence of this hiatus  
sine deflendus was that his regiments were  
left spread in the form of a V, to receive  
the charge of 4,000 Mexican cavalry, com-  
ing down on them in full career, on the  
slopes of Buena Vista. The survivors of  
that regiment know that nothing saved  
them from annihilation but their long prac-  
ticed, deadly marksmanship with rifles.

Perhaps it was well for Jefferson Davis  
that Zachary Taylor was his father-in-law,  
though unwillingly so. A sterner and  
more Brutus like commander might have  
ordered a court martial on the spot that  
that would have condemned him to have  
been shot for cowardice or moral incompet-  
ency.

In my opinion, Jefferson Davis should  
have been court martialled for his disgrace-  
ful misconduct in that battle, as soon as it

was decided. Perhaps he would have been,  
but for his peculiar relations to Zachary  
Taylor, whose daughter he had married by  
stealth, in opposition to the expressed  
wishes and positive commands of her fa-  
ther. General (then Col.) Taylor said to  
his daughter, "If you marry Lieut. Davis,  
I will never see your face again, dead or  
alive." The infatuated girl, nevertheless,  
eloped with Davis, who had taken advan-  
tage of the patronage of his commanding  
officer, and violated the laws of hospitality  
by secretly gaining the affections of his  
daughter. In such abhorrence did Zachary  
Taylor hold Davis, that he kept his  
word with a firmness that may be deemed  
pitiless cruelty. When, in the course of  
time, his disobedient daughter lay on her  
death-bed, she sent to him a penitent mes-  
sage, entreating him to visit her, that she  
might die in peace, with her father's bless-  
ing, or his forgiveness, the stern reply of  
the inexorable old man was: "I warned  
you that if ever you married that man, I  
would never see you again, living or dead,  
and I never will." And so the unfortu-  
nate lady died, unblest and unforgiven by  
him.

When Davis came under the immediate  
command of his father-in-law in the Mexi-  
can war, Gen. Taylor refused to recognize  
him in any way, except officially, as in giv-  
ing orders, and in other matters of purely  
military form and duty.

There was a two-fold obstacle to Tay-  
lor's performance of his duty in the Buena  
Vista matter. Davis was his son-in-law,  
and was at the same time known to be the  
object of his hatred and abhorrence. He  
could not well have escaped suspicion of  
bad motives or personal feeling, in either  
view.

A friend to whom I read the foregoing  
short time since, gave me the following  
sketch of Davis' relations to an old Missis-  
sippian, renowned for desperate and reck-  
less courage: Alexander McClung often  
proved himself on the battle field and on  
the duelling ground, a man of dauntless  
and unsurpassed valor, showing an abso-  
lute contempt for death on every occasion  
that presented. He killed many men with  
his own hand, and finally shot himself in  
the head.

I happened to be in constant communi-  
cation with Col. A. R. McClung, of Missis-  
sippi, in 1849 and 1850, and had almost  
daily conversation with him in relation to  
prominent Mississippians. As a matter  
of course, Jeff. Davis was frequently named,  
and for him McClung entertained the most  
supreme contempt. He said that Jeff. was  
not a man of true courage; that he wished  
to be regarded as a duellist; but in giving  
a challenge, would always cast about for a  
non-combatant, and would exercise enough  
prudence to creep out of accepting one from  
an antagonist over whom he had not a great  
advantage. McClung said, on one occa-  
sion:

"I am very sorry I ever fought a duel.  
It is not a pleasant business; and yet I  
would like to fight one more, with one man,  
and that man is Jefferson Davis. because I  
think the United States will be better with-  
out him. He will not fight me, he is too  
great a coward. In fact, he is not now,  
never was, and never will be a brave man,  
in the true sense of the word. He is a  
dangerous and wily politician, loaded down  
with vanity and self conceit, wishing only  
for his own aggrandizement, and he cares  
not at what expense or how many desolate  
households. He thinks of himself, and  
himself only, and I should not be surprised  
to find him, one of these days, taking such  
a step in public as will place his neck in a  
halter, for he is a bad man and a scound-  
rel, and I have frequently denounced him  
as such before the people of Mississippi;  
and the dirty poltroon and artful villain  
never had the courage to resent it."

These conversations occurred on board  
the ship, B. Gardner master, on our pas-  
sage from New York to Valparaiso. Mr.  
McClung was on his way to Bolivia, as  
Charge d' Affaires from the United States.  
—[Dr. Olmstead.]

### No More Ohio Regiments.

Information has been received from  
Washington that no more Ohio Regiments  
could be accepted. This was in answer to  
a telegram from Gov. Dennison, urging in-  
crease of quota allotted Ohio. So the  
Buckeye State will only have twenty-one  
Regiments in for the war.

All Ohio volunteers will be immedi-  
ately clothed; those in the United States and  
those in State service. Vigorous meas-  
ures are being taken to procure all cloth-  
ing necessary.

A cow belonging to Mr. Lewis, of Lit-  
tle Falls, Herkimer county, last week gave  
birth to four calves. "Mother and child-  
ren doing well." He has been offered a  
thousand dollars for the bovine family, but  
expects to make more by exhibiting them.

## War News.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

In a week, by movements from the north,  
east, west and south, 10,000 rebels at Har-  
per's Ferry will be hemmed in.

Among the effects seized at Alexandria  
are letters of great importance, which were  
found in the Sentinel office, showing the  
means by which the secession of Virginia  
was brought about.—Some distinguished  
politicians are implicated, and the letters  
show beyond doubt that the ordinance of  
secession was only passed by fraud.

There are 20,000 troops at Harper's  
Ferry, and plenty of heavy artillery at every  
available point.

Gen. Butler was reinforced yesterday by  
2000 troops.

There are 8000 troops at Harper's Fer-  
ry in all, including 1000 stationed at Point  
of Rocks.

Troops there are much demoralized, but  
will make a desperate fight. There were  
indications of an intention to evacuate the  
post, but he could get no positive informa-  
tion. They expect an attack from the west,  
and keep a sharp look out every night, the  
men sleeping on their arms.

It is understood to-day that Gov. Banks  
plans for increasing the army by 100,000  
men will be adopted.

Gen. McDowell, commanding our forces  
in Virginia, has information that Col. Lee,  
late of the United States Army, is advanc-  
ing with 25,000 rebel troops upon Alexan-  
dria.

The precise point which he is now at  
we do not learn. That Gen. McDowell  
anticipates an attack is evident, from the  
fact that the approaches to the city of Alex-  
andria, from the direction of Manassas  
and Richmond, are being strongly fortified.

The prizes brought to the Navy Yard  
yesterday are valued at over \$30,000.

It is said that with the 3000 troops near  
Fairfax Court House, there are 1000 ne-  
groes in the capacity of servants and labor-  
ers. Provisions are scarce, and the priva-  
tion falls first on the slaves.

Col. Butler returned to Fort Monroe  
bearing the following letter of instructions  
to his brother:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861.—Sir:  
Your action with respect to the negroes  
who came within your lines from the service  
of the rebels is approved.

A party of ladies and gentlemen visited  
Mt. Vernon yesterday and found the road  
perfectly clear. They saw Miss Tracey,  
one of the Trustees of the Mt. Vernon As-  
sociation. They report everything un-  
touched. It is interesting to know that  
Tracey has been assured by both Gen. Scott  
and Gen. Lee, that no troops from either  
side shall be sent to the vicinity, and that  
not more than three soldiers shall at any  
one time proceed to Mt. Vernon, and then  
never in uniform or in arms.

NEW YORK, May 31.

Orders were issued yesterday to arm  
and equip seven regiments.

Some six regiments leave here to-mor-  
row and Sunday for Fort Monroe and Wash-  
ington.

The Times says that the habeas corpus  
writ in the Merriman case will be sus-  
pended, and possibly the functions of  
Judge Taney.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.

Immense quantities of freight for the  
South are going to Nashville by railroad.  
It is rumored that the transportation of  
goods will be stopped on Monday.

The exodus of Southerners northward is  
unprecedented, and is partly attributed to  
the stoppage of boats on the Mississippi  
river. It is also rumored that if the Nash-  
ville road be stopped, the Tennesseans will  
advance into Kentucky and take posses-  
sion of the road.

The Union men of Kentucky are deter-  
mined to permit no aggression from any  
quarter.

The Memphis Bulletin announces the  
arrival of Beauregard on the 29th inst., to  
take command of the western division of  
the Confederate army.

The army worm is now approaching  
Louisville in vast numbers, threatening to  
destroy all cereals in this vicinity.

HARRISBURG, May 31.

A letter received from Martinsburgh  
says Gov. Letcher's brother commands a  
company of infantry there.

Small pox is prevalent among the troops  
at Harper's Ferry.

Two companies from Martinsburgh laid  
down their arms and retired, disgusted  
with the Secessionists.

WARSAW, Mo., May 31.

The Union men from Pettis, Henry,  
Benton and Morgan counties, numbering  
700, organized seven companies near Camp  
Cole in this county, on Tuesday last, and  
threaten death to every secessionist in the  
Osage Valley. They have sent an agent  
to Gen. Harney for arms.

Great excitement exists here, and had  
it not been for the peace arrangement be-

tween Gen. Harney and Gen. Price—the  
military companies here would have drawn  
these men from this county at whatever  
cost.

LEAVENWORTH, May 31.

The troops from the Texas frontier ar-  
rived at Fort Leavenworth to day in good  
health. They left nothing at the posts e-  
vacuated except forage.

A party of fifty rebels reached Balti-  
more from Harper's Ferry. They are Bal-  
timoreans. Gen. Cadwallader has his eye  
on them.

A report current in Baltimore that the  
brig Yankee had been captured by the re-  
bels is false. She is now at the navy yard.

The District Attorney of Maryland has  
just had an interview with Attorney Gen-  
eral Bates respecting the Cadwallader ha-  
beas corpus case. The result is not known.

The Tribune's despatch says:  
All is quiet at Fortress Monroe. 150  
negroes were at the fort, and the number  
was increasing.

The Star says:

Nine rebels were killed at Sewall's Point.  
It also says that the rebels had stopped  
work on the entrenchment at Manassas.  
15,000 soldiers were concentrated in West-  
ern Virginia. Four companies of district  
militia have crossed into Virginia with six  
days' rations.

In Wheeling District the Union candi-  
date has 13,000 majority; in Parkersburg  
District 20,000.

### The Vessels Seized at New Orleans.

The New Orleans Crescent, thus gloats  
over the recent seizure of vessels in that  
port, by order of Jeff. Davis:

It was remarkably quiet on the flags yester-  
day. There was some talk about the  
seizure of vessels now in port, which have  
arrived since the 6th inst., the date of the  
declaration of war. The seizures are all  
in conformity to the rules of war; May 7,  
steamship Louisiana; this was a Philadel-  
phia concern. Ship Ironides, returned in  
distress, re-cleared yesterday for New York,  
cannot be detained. May 3, ship Express,  
owned in New Orleans; ship Charles S.  
Pennell, now loaded with tobacco for Spain;  
ship State of Maine, arrived on the 11th;  
ship Charles A. Farwell, on the 13th; 14th,  
ship Ariel, cleared in ballast, and escap-  
ed, owned by some of the blackest kind of  
Republicans in the State of Maine; 15th,  
ship Robert Harding; 17th, ship Ameri-  
can Union; 17th, ships Toulon and R. D.  
Shepherd; 17th, ship Lemuel Dyer, owned  
in part here; bark Chester and ship J. H.  
Jarvis captured at sea. Ship Marathon;  
this vessel has been changed very quick  
from the old defunct to the British flag.—  
Steam propeller Mobile; this propeller can  
be used very advantageously in Southern  
waters. She is owned in Philadelphia, and  
was at Berwick's Bay a few days since.—  
Her classmate, the Louisiana, departed for  
Philadelphia in ballast about two weeks  
ago. It might be well for our authorities  
to look after the Mobile.

POLITICAL OPINIONS COLORED BY DE-  
GREES OF LATITUDE.—A gentleman of this  
city who left New Orleans a week or two  
since, says that he took passage for St.  
Louis in a steamer full of passengers. At  
first nothing was heard but secession sen-  
timents, and one would have supposed that  
the feeling was universal, but after a por-  
tion of those on board had been landed at  
and below Memphis the Union men, before  
silent, began to declare their opinions, wax-  
ing louder and louder as each degree of  
latitude was passed, until at last, as the  
region of Northern Kentucky and the free  
States above was reached, it swelled into  
such unanimity as to exceed even the se-  
cession triumph of the early period of the  
trip. It needs but a lifting away of the  
reign of terror to emancipate the South  
from the rebels who now domineer over  
them.—Boston Traveller.

MISSISSIPPI WAR FUNDS EXHAUSTED.—  
There is a candid confession of rebel bank-  
ruptcy in the following paragraph from the  
editorial columns of the Jackson Missis-  
sippian, the State paper:

We are advised that the reason Govern-  
or Pettus has not ordered volunteers into  
encampment, to be supported and drilled  
at the expense of the State, is that the  
military fund provided for that purpose by  
the Legislature has already been appropri-  
ated or pledged, for the purchase of  
arms, munitions of war, &c., &c.; and  
that he does not feel that he is authorized  
by law to apply to such purposes the gen-  
eral fund not thus specially set apart, but  
intended for the ordinary uses of Govern-  
ment.

KIT CARSON IN THE FIELD.—Two regi-  
ments have been accepted by the Govern-  
ment from New Mexico. The celebrated  
hunter and ranger, Kit Carson, is Colonel  
of one of them.

## Military Correspondence.

CAMP GODDARD, May 30 1861.

Dear Chronicle:

After a week's pleasant stay at Camp  
Taylor, we left there Tuesday, 11 o'clock  
A. M. for Columbus; we were welcomed  
with much enthusiasm all along the route.  
Our boys thoroughly cleaned out every  
eating saloon between Cleveland and Col-  
umbus. The officers at Camp Taylor  
have our warmest thanks for their kind-  
ness to us while there; they having done  
much to render our camp life pleasant.

We reached Columbus at 6 P. M., and  
were marched about the streets some time,  
by order of some officer there; thence to  
Camp Jackson, which is in a beautiful  
place, though the barracks are not good.  
Our boys after supper retired to a bed of  
unclean straw, for rest, it being the best  
we could do. Wednesday morning we re-  
ceived orders to march to Camp Goddard,  
at 3 P. M., and to prepare for mustering.  
Our boys were much disappointed and dis-  
satisfied in not receiving Rifles here, as  
our regiment all enlisted as Riflemen.  
Some of the companies at first said they  
would not go at all, with muskets. Our  
officers endeavored to do what they could  
to keep order, and after much consultation  
with Columbus military authorities, they  
told us that probably we would have rifles  
soon, and that they would do all they could  
to obtain them for us. There were 2000  
stand of rifles in the arsenal at Columbus,  
not delivered to any regiment. They said  
we did not know how to take care of rifles;  
we will teach those Columbus military men a  
few things when occasion offers. We were  
then examined, (not very thoroughly); our  
company all passed the inspection, but  
one, he had a lame hand. The question  
was then stated by the Captain, as follows:  
"all those who are not willing to be sworn  
in and run their risk as to obtaining rifles,  
to march out in front;" fourteen of our  
company marched out, and several from  
other companies, we were then sworn in,  
to fight, &c. The Warren boys and many  
from other parts of Trumbull said earnest-  
ly they would go into battle, if but with  
hickory cudgels. We think the seceding  
boys did not act wisely. Our Capt. ob-  
tained free passes for them home. Sev-  
eral of them wished much to come back in-  
to the ranks, but too late; they could not  
be received. At 10 o'clock Regimental  
election held. Capt. Beatty, Co. "A,"  
elected Colonel, and Capt. Hollingsworth,  
of Youngstown, Lt. Col., Major not elec-  
ted. We ate a hasty dinner and began to  
pack up for our ride to Camp Goddard;  
we understood that we were to be armed  
and uniformed and were marched in the  
thick dust up to the arsenal, 3 miles.  
When we reached there no arms or uni-  
forms could we get, and many thought  
what they could not consistently speak.

We reached here at 6 P. M. Camp  
Goddard is most beautifully situated;  
it is surrounded by lofty hills and beauti-  
ful green forests. Our boys, were it not  
that we wish to see active service, would  
be glad to serve our time out here. The  
people are very kind and liberal; they say  
we shall never want while among them.—  
A widow lady who keeps a first class  
boarding house, invited several of us to  
eat supper last night, we went. (She has  
two interesting daughters.) On our march  
from town, to camp, last night, a distance  
of 2 miles, the streets were thronged; and  
the boys say they are the most beautiful  
young ladies they had seen in the State.  
(except in Warren.)

The rations and all the arrangements  
are better, here, than at any camp we have  
seen yet. Gen. Fitch of Camp Taylor is  
in our regiment as a private. Co's A., L.,  
B, went to Grafton yesterday, to prepare  
barracks for us; we leave this P. M. at 3  
o'clock, and are to be uniformed and arm-  
ed before we leave.

We feel finely; our kind Warren friends  
will not be forgotten. This morning we  
opened the 500 lbs box sent us from War-  
ren, and distributed among the boys. We  
shall do all we can to pay them for their  
kindness, when called into active service.

G. B. Y.  
Trumbull Rifleman.